

# Junaluska Jubilee



E L M E R T. C L A R K



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# Junaluska Jubilee

A short history of the  
Lake Junaluska Assembly, Inc.  
on the occasion of its  
*Fiftieth Anniversary*  
1963



E L M E R T. C L A R K

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*Assembly Bell and Harrell Center*

## I. ORIGINS

**I**N May, 1900, a group of leaders of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, attending an ecumenical missionary conference in New York City, met privately to consider ways and means of deepening the missionary interests in their own church, and they secured the cooperation of the Board of Missions in calling a General Missionary Conference at New Orleans in April of the following year. It was largely attended, not only by Southern Methodists, but by such persons as Miss Jane Addams, Frank Gamewell of China, Bishop James M. Thoburn of India, Dr. John R. Mott, and Booker T. Washington.

At this conference a collection was taken which brought in \$52,000, which "was at that time the largest contribution ever made to missions in the South, if not in America." This fund was used to establish Soochow University, one of the leading

Methodist institutions in China until the communist regime assumed control in 1949.

The addresses and proceedings of this conference were published in a volume entitled *Missionary Issues of the Twentieth Century*.

### Laymen's Missionary Movement

In November, 1906, a group of seventy-five laymen from various Protestant denominations met in New York City to commemorate the centennial of the "Haystack Prayer Meeting" out of which grew the modern missionary enterprise. The group organized the Laymen's Missionary Movement which soon spread to many nations and of which Mr. J. Campbell White was the executive secretary. The movement sent out no missionaries and administered no funds, but was devoted to stimulating the missionary spirit in all the churches and enlisting laymen in the foreign missionary cause.

Within a year laymen took steps to organize the Laymen's Missionary Movement in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. This was done in September, 1907, and a meeting attended by a thousand laymen was held at Chattanooga, Tennessee, in April, 1908. The addresses and proceedings were published in a volume, *The Call of God to Man*.

The General Conference which met at Asheville, North Carolina, in May, 1910, officially recognized the movement, and it became one of the connectional agencies of the church and a department of the Board of Missions. Dr. C. F. Reid was the secretary for six years, and in 1918 Dr. W. B. Beauchamp of the Virginia Conference became the secretary. The Laymen's Missionary Movement launched the Missionary Centenary which in 1918 and 1919 raised more than \$50,000 for missions. Beauchamp became a bishop in 1922.

In 1922 the Laymen's Missionary Movement became the General Board of Lay Activities of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Dr. J. H. Reynolds, the president of Hendrix College in Arkansas, was elected general secretary by the General Conference, but he declined to serve, and George L. Morelock of Tennessee became the first secretary.



## Assembly Proposed

In April, 1908, the Laymen's Missionary Movement met at Chattanooga, Tennessee, and adopted the following significant resolution:

"RESOLVED, that it is the sense of this Conference that it would be well for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to have a great assembly ground on the order of Northfield, Massachusetts, for the gathering together of our forces at stated times, and that such grounds should be so located and so improved as to make them suitable for the various Conferences of our Church when desirable to hold them there, and for Bible institutes and such other organizations for the help of the preachers and laymen and the general upbuilding of the Church and her forces as may be decided upon in our onward movement for the evangelization of the world."<sup>1</sup>

The committee which was appointed "to take this matter in hand" was composed of John R. Pepper of Memphis, John P. Pettijohn of Roanoke, Virginia, General Julian S. Carr of Durham, North Carolina, A. D. Reynolds of Bristol, Tennessee, B. M. Burger of the North Texas Conference, R. S. Schoolfield of Danville, Virginia, and R. B. Davenport.

The Executive Committee was composed of Pepper as chairman, Pettyjohn, Carr, C. H. Ireland, D. H. Abernathy, T. S. Southgate, F. M. Daniel, W. G. M. Thomas, S. B. Stubbs, C. A. Cranford, and Dr. W. W. Pinson, secretary of the Board of Missions at Nashville.

## Location Decided

When the matter of the location of the proposed institution was taken up, two notable figures emerged who were to be moving spirits in the enterprise for many years. These were Bishop James Atkins of Waynesville, North Carolina, and Dr. (later Bishop) James Cannon of Richmond, Virginia. In July,

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<sup>1</sup> This early history is related by Dr. C. F. Reid in the historical foreword of *The Junaluska Conference*, the report and proceedings of the Conference, and by Mason Crum in *The Junaluska Story*. The material herein is taken from these works.

1908, the Executive Committee met at Monteagle, Tennessee, with certain lay leaders also attending, and the site was discussed. The mountain area of East Tennessee, a situation between Virginia Beach and Hampton Roads in Virginia where land had actually been purchased, Asheville, Hendersonville, Lake Toxaway, and Waynesville in North Carolina were all put forward. Several spots were visited by members of the committee. In 1910, largely through the influence of Bishop Atkins, a valley with adjacent mountains on Richland Creek a few miles east of Waynesville was chosen, and this became Lake Junaluska.

In June, 1910, the first incorporators met at the home of Bishop Atkins in Waynesville and constituted themselves the Board of Commissioners of the Southern Assembly. Bishop Atkins was elected chairman, S. C. Satterthwait was named secretary, and B. J. Sloan became treasurer. All lived at Waynesville. Alden Howell also attended this meeting.

It was determined to organize and incorporate as a stock company, and Bishop Atkins was instructed to secure agents to sell the stock and allow them a commission of .02 per cent or .03 per cent. Mr. C. S. Welch was authorized to close the option that had been taken on a tract of approximately 2,500 acres.

### Southern Assembly

The Southern Assembly as thus projected was not really an institution of the church, but action was taken by which three fourths of the stock would be held by members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The stockholders never received a dividend, and the value of the stock was wiped out when the Assembly went into bankruptcy in 1932. While it was always regarded as a Methodist institution, it did not actually become the property of the church until 1936.

In 1911 the Commissioners elected Dr. James Cannon, Jr., as the first superintendent of the Southern Assembly. He was principal of the Blackstone Female Institute, editor of the *Baltimore and Richmond Christian Advocate*, and superintendent of the Virginia Anti-Saloon League. He occupied all of these posi-

tions and the superintendency of the Assembly until he was elected bishop in 1918. He had long been a distinguished leader in the church, and the fact that he filled several important positions simultaneously is proof of his great energy. A home on Stuart Circle and the Cherokee Hotel were erected by him and were among the earliest buildings on the Assembly grounds.

At the 1911 meeting a committee was named to supervise the laying off of building lots and to set prices on them, and it was agreed to donate property to the boards and connectional agencies of the church that would construct buildings thereon. In due course the Board of Missions and the Board of Education took advantage of the offer. It seems that an incorporated municipality was envisaged, since the appointment of a mayor and town marshal was provided for, but the plan was never carried out.

Dr. Mason Crum has pointed out that the commissioners made large plans for the institution. There was to be an electric car line around the lake, a "magnificent boulevard," a log hotel to be called Sunset Lodge, a Western North Carolina Conference building, a bridge across "the Narrows," and a school for boys. The Snyder School for Boys was for a period operated at Lake Junaluska during part of the year and in Florida in the winter months.

### Locale

The site chosen for the Southern Assembly proved to be the best that could have been secured. It was historic in that Bishop Asbury and Bishop McKendree almost certainly passed through the grounds on Friday, November 30, 1810. The two bishops, accompanied by Henry Boehm and John McGee, crossed nearby Cataloochee Mountain to Cove Creek, a few miles from the present assembly, and followed Jonathan, Richland, and Pigeon Creeks to the home of Jacob Shook at Clyde, North Carolina, four miles from Lake Junaluska, where they spent the night in a house which is still standing. Here Samuel Edney in 1798 formed the first society and held the first preaching services west of Asheville.

Richland Creek forms Lake Junaluska, and Jonathan Creek is a short distance away at the "back door" of the Assembly. It would have been possible for the travelers to proceed another way to the junction of Richland and Pigeon Creeks, but the only known trail led from Cove Creek up the Jonathan Valley and through Dellwood Gap, about two miles away, to Richland Creek at the present Lake Junaluska.

The Boy Scouts of America later had the exact route of the bishops and their companions traced and designated. They marked it as "The Asbury Trail," and a medal, known as "The Asbury Trail Award," is presented to scouts who hike the trail and do certain reading in the life of the pioneer bishop. The hike over the rugged mountain terrain requires two days and a camp en route, although the total distance is only twenty-four miles.

Western North Carolina attracted not only the Methodists but many other denominations as well. Located here are the assembly grounds of the Presbyterians at Montreat, the Baptists at Ridgecrest, the Episcopalians at Kanuga Lake, the Lutherans at Lutheridge, and the YMCA at Blue Ridge. There are numerous camps for boys and girls; there are two at Lake Junaluska, two about a mile distant, one for Jewish youth near Hendersonville, and others in the general area.

Lake Junaluska is in the Great Smoky Mountains near the eastern entrance of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, which attracts more visitors than any other park in the nation. The Blue Ridge Parkway can be seen from the Assembly grounds, and over nearby Soco Gap is the Cherokee Indian Reservation, where the United States Government operates a great Indian school at the village of Cherokee, center of the Eastern Band of the Cherokees. Beyond that village the road enters the Park and crosses the mountains at Newfound Gap. This gap and nearby Clingman's Dome have elevations of more than 6,000 feet, as does Mount Leconte not far away. Eastward from Lake Junaluska Mount Mitchell is the highest east of the Rockies.

## The Cherokees

The tragic story of the Cherokees is depicted in a famous drama, *Unto These Hills*, enacted daily during the summer at Cherokee before multiplied thousands of visitors. Prior to the 1830's the Cherokees occupied the whole region, but in 1838 Andrew Jackson sent General Winfield Scott with an army to remove them forcibly to the Indian Territory, now Oklahoma. This was accomplished over what the Indians to this day call "The Trail of Tears," thousands dying on the way. One of the deportees was Sequoya, the famous inventor of the Indian alphabet which made possible a Cherokee literature; camp was made one night on a mountain overlooking Fayetteville, Arkansas, and there the Methodists established an assembly named for Sequoya.

A group of the Indians refused to go westward and hid in the mountains where Scott's troops were unable to find them. A compromise was reached whereby Scott agreed to leave the reluctant Cherokees behind if their leader, Tsali, and his two sons would surrender; this they did and were shot. Those who remained became the present Eastern Band of the Cherokees.

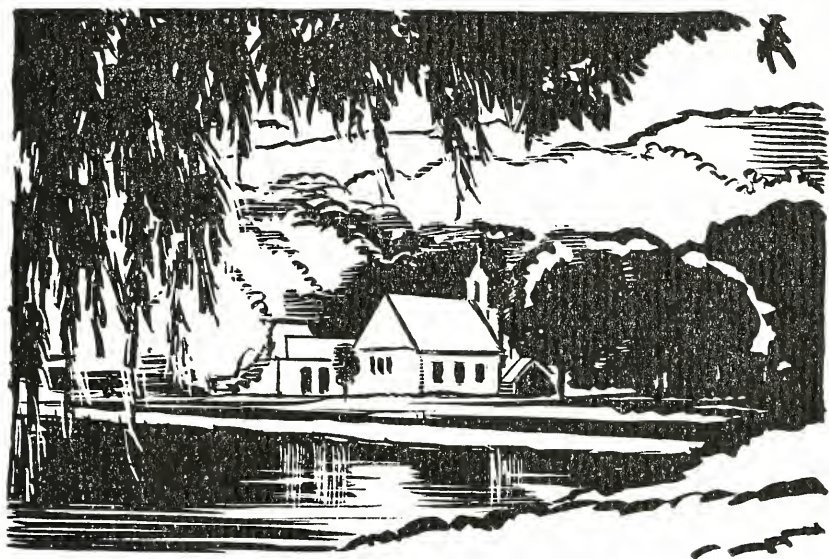
## Chief Junaluska

Junaluska, for whom the Assembly, community, and adjoining mountain are named, was a Cherokee chief who was among the exiles of 1838. It is said that his name was originally Tsunulahunski or Gulkalaski. He fought under Jackson in the War of 1812 and saved the General's life at the Battle of Horse Shoe Bend; in later life he was quoted as saying that if he had known Jackson would drive his people from their home he would not have saved his life at the Bend. He was the friend of the white man and so remained even after the deportation. He later returned to the remnant in Western North Carolina and so demeaned himself that the state legislature in 1847 passed an act which honored him because "he distinguished himself in the service of the United States at the battle of 'Horse Shoe' as commander of a body of Cherokees, as well as divers other occasions during the last war with Great Britian and has, since



his removal west of the Mississippi, returned to this State, and expressed a wish to remain and become a citizen thereof." The act made Junaluska a full citizen and gave him a tract of 337 acres of land and \$100 in cash.

Junaluska died on November 20, 1858, when he was more than a hundred years old. He and his wife, Nicie, are buried near Robbinsville, North Carolina, where their graves are surrounded by an iron fence, and a bronze tablet erected in 1910 bears an inscription which recites his story and service to the State and nation.



*The Memorial Chapel*

## II. THE OPENING YEARS

**T**HE Second General Missionary Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was held at Lake Junaluska on June 25-29, 1913, and this constituted the official opening of the Southern Assembly. It was probably the largest such meeting up to that time. It combined the missionary conference with a meeting of the Laymen's Missionary Movement.

### Notable Program

A notable program was presented, and the addresses and other material were edited by Dr. George B. Winton and published in a volume called *The Junaluska Conference*. Among the outstanding speakers were Dr. Robert E. Speer, a layman and foreign missions secretary of the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., Dr. Egbert W. Smith, who held the same position in the Southern Presbyterian church, Mr. J. Campbell White, secretary of

the Laymen's Missionary Movement, Mr. W. T. Ellis, noted layman, journalist, and missionary advocate, Charles A. Rowland, George Innes, and R. W. Patton, fraternal delegates from the Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, and Episcopal Churches, Dr. B. D. Gray, home missions secretary of the Baptist Church, Mrs. Lucy Rider Meyer, M.D., superintendent of the Chicago Deaconess Training School, Dr. Peter Roberts, director of YMCA Immigration Work in New York, and Dr. W. F. Oldham, foreign mission secretary and later a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Of course, the leadership of Southern Methodism was well represented. Among these were Dr. C. F. Reid, secretary of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, Dr. George B. Winton and Dr. W. W. Pinson, secretaries of the Board of Missions, Dr. Stonewall Anderson, secretary of the Board of Education, and Dr. C. M. Bishop, president of Southwestern University. The foreign representatives present included Elizabeth Claiborne and Tien Lu Lee from China, T. H. Haden, W. R. Weakley, and Nannie B. Gaines from Japan, A. W. Wasson from Korea, Leila Roberts from Mexico, Henry Smith from Cuba, and W. M. Morrison, Presbyterian from Africa. Bishops Atkins, McCoy, Wilson, Mouzon, Waterhouse, Murrah, Hendrix, and Lambuth were also among the speakers.

### The Africa Mission

Lambuth had just returned from Africa where he arranged for the Southern Methodist Mission, centering at the village of Chief Wembo Nyama in the Belgian Congo, and he was to return later in the year with six missionaries. These were present at the Junaluska Conference and were commissioned by Bishop Eugene R. Hendrix in an impressive service. They were Dr. and Mrs. D. L. Mumpower of Missouri, who had with them their little daughter, Mary Elizabeth, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Bush of Virginia, and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Stockwell of Louisiana. Dr. Mumpower fifty years later practiced medicine in Nashville, Tennessee; Mary Elizabeth married a Mr. Moody and lived at North Augusta, South Carolina; and both Bush and Stockwell had passed away.



## Record Breaking Collection

Probably the most notable event of the conference in 1913 was the large collection for missions which brought in nearly three times as much as had been secured at New Orleans in 1900 and broke all records up to that time. In the auditorium posters were hung describing various aspects of the missionary situation, and two of these were headed "A Quarter of a Million for Building."

The collection began almost spontaneously on Saturday, following a statement by Dr. W. W. Pinson, the missionary secretary. Bishop Hendrix took charge and \$57,000 was subscribed; then after a pause the sum climbed to \$89,000, and Bishop Hendrix said that the hundred thousand mark was in sight. The luncheon hour arrived, the train was waiting and finally drew away, but the bishop persisted and secured \$106,000 before adjournment. That afternoon the women met separately and raised \$9,000 more. On Sunday morning after the sermon the collection was resumed with the goal raised to \$125,000, which was exceeded. Telegrams had been sent to friends in various places, and on Sunday night the goal was again raised, to \$150,000. This was exceeded by \$1,000 and on Monday morning a telegram from Birmingham, Alabama, brought the total to \$152,000, establishing a record that was never again equaled in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

## Primitive Conditions

In spite of the excellence of the program and the success of the collection, the Southern Assembly in 1913 seems to have been a dismal place. The lake had not been filled, and early attendants spoke of mud all over the place and walking across the dry lake bed where a corn crop was being harvested.

Most of the people stayed at Waynesville, and the Southern Railway ran a shuttle train back and forth. Hand baggage could be carried, but wagons had to be found to transport trunks and heavy luggage. Two or three years later the first passenger boat was put on the lake; it was operated by a Captain Westcott and was named "Unagusta."

Water was pumped from a small stream and frequently failed. For a time an attempt was made to generate electricity from the dam across Richland Creek, but this was abandoned in 1924 and power was secured from Waynesville. The little community was known as Tuscola, and Dr. Long had a home and store near by in which the post office was located. Mr. J. B. Ivey wrote that when he first visited Waynesville the year before the Assembly was established he left Charlotte early in the morning and could only reach Hendersonville that day; "Sometimes the roads were so muddy we couldn't drive our cars even to Waynesville, and a trip to Asheville was an event."

When the Assembly opened, the auditorium had not been closed in or painted, and the first picture showed a piece of canvas over a small section of the east side. Electricity was not turned on until the people had gathered for the night service. There were no trees or shrubbery, and the only other building shown in the picture was the uncompleted Public Service Building, a horse-shoe shaped structure located on the side of the present Assembly office; this was later called the Auditorium Hotel. It was owned by the Assembly and operated by Mr. and Mrs. T. L. McClees, whose family members were identified with Lake Junaluska for more than forty years. The building contained also a post office, gift shop, assembly room, snack bar, and a small grocery store run by Mr. Jerry Liner. When the Auditorium Hotel burned shortly thereafter, Mrs. McClees operated the Epworth Lodge which had been erected by Dr. George R. Stuart. This was on Stuart Circle and was later torn down and the materials used to build the home at 14 Stuart Circle. In 1922 they built the Colonial Hotel at 63 Lake Shore Drive.

### The Original Cottage Owners

Thirteen cottages had been erected or were in process of construction in the summer of 1913. They were as follows:

1. Dr. George R. Stuart built the house at 29 Lake Shore Drive. It was later purchased by Dr. and Mrs. Ludd M. Spivey and then passed into other hands.

2. Mr. John R. Pepper of Memphis built at 31 Lake Shore Drive.

3. "Captain" Edgar Lee Hart of Wilmington, North Carolina, built "Hearts Ease" cottage at 50 Oxford Road. He was a conductor on the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, and it was customary in that area and still is to call trainmen "Captain."

4. Mr. J. A. Bullock built at 44 Oxford Road. The house is still owned by Mrs. J. A. Bullock, widow of the original builder.

5. "Private John" Allen of Tupelo, Mississippi, lived at 5 North Lake Shore Drive. He was for many years a member of Congress and was called "Private John" because he was a private in the Confederate Army and announced that he wanted only the votes of privates since his opponents had been officers.

6. The Rev. J. A. Baylor, a preacher of the Holston Conference, built the house at 59 Lake Shore Drive. Fifty years later his daughters continued to own a home nearby.

7. Mr. Carleton E. Weatherby built at 38 Atkins Loop, on the corner of North Lake Shore Drive. His widow and son still live in Waynesville, but the Lake Junaluska house passed into other hands.

8. Bishop James Atkins built Sunset Cottage at 21 North Lake Shore Drive. It was a residence but was later enlarged and became and for half a century remained a popular boarding house. Bishop Atkins later built the house next door, at 19 North Lake Shore Drive, and after his death it was given to the Assembly as a home for the superintendent by Mrs. Eva Atkins, his widow.

9. The Rev. T. W. Lewis of Memphis, Tennessee, built at present 22 Atkins Loop. The cottage passed into the hands of various owners across the years, at one time being owned by Bishop Arthur J. Moore.

10. The Rev. C. R. Ross of the Western North Carolina Conference erected the cottage at 20 Atkins Loop. He and Mrs. Ross later moved to 11 North Lake Shore Drive, although they did not build that house. Mrs. Ross visited the Assembly each year thereafter, although the home was sold on the death of Mr. Ross. Their son, also a member of the Western North Carolina Conference, built the house at 15 Friendship Road.

11. Mrs. Mamie Hudson built at 24 Atkins Loop. The house passed to her son, Irby, and at his death to Mrs. Caroline Harmon Hudson. She was the daughter of the Rev. J. A. Harmon, another pioneer cottage owner, and she has been at Lake Junaluska most of the summers since its opening.

12. Mrs. Kate C. Shaw of Wilmington, North Carolina, built the "Wren's Nest" at 21 Atkins Loop. It was a small cottage, to which some rooms were later added, and was known as a show place because of the beautiful flowers and well-kept yard.

13. The Rev. J. A. Harmon of South Carolina built a house called "Fern Hill" at 22 Carolina Road. His daughter, Mrs. Hudson, said that on one occasion a forest fire threatened the Harmon and two other cottages, but they were saved by "Uncle Dave" Gaddis and a crew of fire fighters organized by him. The son of "Uncle Dave" was employed by the Assembly for forty years.

### Additional Cottages

After the opening of the Assembly, cottages continued to be built. In 1914 Dr. and Mrs. William F. Quillian built "Wilcris" at 12 Atkins Loop. Dr. Quillian was then the superintendent of the Methodist Training School for Missionaries at Nashville, Tennessee, and he was later general secretary of the Board of Education at Nashville, educational secretary of the Board of Missions in New York, and secretary of the Southeastern Jurisdictional Council at Atlanta, Georgia. He attended the first conference in 1913, but Mrs. Quillian did not; however, in the jubilee year of 1963 she still owned the cottage and never missed a summer since it was erected. She is the only person who has lived in her own home at Lake Junaluska for so long a period.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Dale Stentz in 1914 built the house at 2 Stuart Circle. She is the daughter of Dr. George R. Stuart, and her husband was the musical director for the first conference in 1913. In 1914 he became business manager of the Assembly, and he was superintendent from 1924 to 1926.



In 1917 Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Mizell built "Breezy Corner" at 7 North Lake Shore Drive, adjoining Private John Allen. Others then followed regularly, several being erected and sold by the Junaluska Development Company. Among the early homes were those of Mrs. Ansley at 45 East Kilgore Road, Dr. Sam T. Senter, 57 Oxford Road, the Rev. W. I. Herbert, 54 County Road, Dr. Mason Crum, 53 Lake Shore Drive, "Bide-A-Wee" cottage built by the Bullock family at 4 Lovely Lane, "Happy Hollow" cottage built for Mrs. Tarr at 6 Stuart Circle. Mr. Josephus Daniels, famous editor of Raleigh, North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy, and Ambassador to Mexico, built a house at 28 Stuart Circle, Bishop James Cannon built next door a house which burned, and the Rev. and Mrs. W. M. Robbins built at 8 Sequoyah Drive on the corner of North Lake Shore Drive.

For many years two sisters from Texas, Mrs. Maffitt and Mrs. Gunnell, lived in their home at 16 Atkins Loop. Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Adams of Florida erected "Tri-Vista" at 9 Whitefield Way. Other early cottage owners included Evangelist Thurston B. Price on Stuart Circle, Dr. R. H. Bennett at 18 Littleton Road, Dr. R. M. Hawkins at 25 Littleton Road, Dr. Walt Holcomb of 3 Atkins Loop, Mrs. T. L. Bivens at 8 Memory Lane, Mr. J. B. Ivey at 23 Lake Shore Drive, and Mr. F. M. Jackson of Birmingham at 1 Littleton Road.

Four bishops built or purchased homes at Lake Junaluska. Two of these, Bishop Paul R. Hardin, Jr., and Bishop J. O. Smith, owned their homes when the Assembly celebrated its Golden Jubilee, and Mrs. Paul B. Kern, the widow of Bishop Kern, owned her home on Littleton Road. The Kentucky Annual Conference erected a home at 2 Dale Drive, and this Kentucky Conference Center is made available to the members of the conference when they visit the Assembly. Members of the Holston Conference purchased a tract of land, and some homes were erected in this Holston village. Asbury College of Wilmore, Kentucky, purchased a residence at 31 Lake Shore Drive and called it "Asburian." It was made available to members of the faculty of the college on the occasion of their visits to Lake Junaluska.

## Hotels

When the Auditorium Hotel at 1 North Lake Shore Drive burned, it became necessary to provide additional facilities. The Junaluska Inn burned in 1918, and in 1920 the property was sold to the Board of Missions for \$25,000. Two years later the Centenary Building was erected at a cost of \$170,000; the funds came from the Missionary Centenary which in 1918 raised around \$50,000,000 for home and foreign missions and which included in its budget an item of ten percent for buildings at Lake Junaluska and Nashville, Tennessee. The Junaluska building was originally intended as a home for missionaries on furlough, but it was never so used. The name became Mission Inn and then Lambuth Inn, in honor of Bishop Walter R. Lambuth, the great missionary leader. It was later considerably remodeled and given to the Assembly, and in 1956 a large annex was added in preparation for the meeting of the Ninth World Methodist Conference.

In 1918 the College Inn was started but not completed; it was called "Rhodes Folly" because Rev. J. M. Rhodes, president of Louisburg College, was one of the leaders of the group that started it. The property was taken over by the Junaluska Hotel Company, of which Mr. W. H. Stockham of Birmingham, Alabama, was a leading figure. The name was changed to the Terrace Hotel, an annex was built at a later date, and it also became the property of the Assembly. Mr. Stockham also built a home at 21 Lake Shore Drive.

Bishop James Cannon built the Cherokee Inn at 39 Lake Shore Drive. It passed into other hands and was torn down in 1954, and the World Methodist Building was erected on the site the following year. Lakeside Lodge was built in 1922 at a cost of \$13,000, and the McClees family built the Colonial Hotel in the same year for \$30,000. In that year also twenty-one new cottages were erected.

### III. PROGRAMS AND PROGRESS

**A**CROSS the years the outstanding religious and other leaders of the nation and the world appeared upon the program of the Lake Junaluska Assembly. Among the few that can be mentioned here the following were among the most notable: Dr. Samuel D. Gordon, famous author of *Quiet Talk on Power*, *Quiet Talks on Prayer*, and twenty other Quiet Talk books which were widely read in the early 1900's; Dr. F. W. Boreham of Australia; Dr. Samuel M. Zwemer of Princeton University, noted missionary to Arabia; Dr. J. R. Sizoo of New York; Dr. Albert W. Beaven of Rochester, New York; Dr. Samuel Guy Inman of New York; Dr. Kirby Page of New York; Dr. Henry Pratt Fairchild; Senator John H. Bankhead of Alabama; Dr. Emory Ross of the Protestant Missions Council in the Belgian Congo; Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy and Ambassador to Mexico; Dr. Hornell Hart of Hartford Theological Seminary; Dr. A. C. McGiffert, famous author and professor in Union Theological Seminary; Dr. James Moffatt, Bible translator; Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt; Richard Nixon, Vice President of the United States; Dr. Billy Graham, world-famous evangelist, and scores of others who were notable in many walks of life. Of course the bishops and other leaders of both branches of Methodism were among the speakers on each annual program.

An occasion which will be long remembered was the filming at Lake Junaluska of a part of the motion picture "The Swan," which starred Grace Kelley, later the Princess of Monaco. An ancient and colorful train of the European type was used, the name of the railroad station was changed, and there was a company of horsemen in blazing red uniforms, all of which attracted a throng of onlookers.

## Educational Programs

In the 1920's Duke University established a summer school at Lake Junaluska, and it was held annually for around fifteen years. Dr. B. G. Childs of the University faculty was the first dean and he was succeeded by Dr. Paul N. Garber, later Bishop Garber. There was a faculty of scholars from Duke and other institutions and from the Boards of Missions and Education. Courses in various fields were offered, one of the most popular being one in botany which featured field trips in the adjacent area where there is a larger number of trees and plants than can be found in any other section of the United States.

The sessions were held at Mission Inn, later Lambuth Inn. Practically all the teachers in the public schools of the county were among the students; these students secured renewal of their certificates, and many completed the work for degrees. This summer school made a fine contribution to education in Western North Carolina.

Another important educational venture was the Junaluska School of Religion, which was conducted jointly by Duke University and the Boards. It also granted credits on degrees to be conferred by Duke. Among the instructors were Dr. Edmund D. Soper, the first dean of the Duke Divinity School and then president of Ohio Wesleyan University, Dr. Elbert Russell, dean of the Divinity School, Dr. Harvie Branscomb of the Duke faculty, Dr. Benjamin S. Winchester, executive secretary of the Commission on Christian Education of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and the secretaries of the two cooperating boards.

## Training Courses and Assemblies

The Lake Junaluska School of Missions was conducted annually. This gave no credits applicable on degrees, but its courses were of high academic quality. This was later continued by the Woman's Society of Christian Service of the South-eastern Jurisdiction. The same is true of the Junaluska Leadership Schools. In the earlier period they were conducted jointly by the Sunday School Board and the Board of Missions and were in two terms, each covering two weeks. The standard training



course included classes in the Bible, educational evangelism, missions, and social service, a special course in stewardship, and other subjects that varied year by year. Leadership schools continue, but in later years they did not cover so many courses or so long a period.

Other educational sections of the program included a Social Service Conference, Epworth League Assembly, Young People's Conference, and Layman's Conference. These became permanent features. The Epworth League, of course, passed out of existence as such, but several youth assemblies are conducted through the summer, each having an attendance of three or four hundred young people.

### Features of Interest

For many years the opening Sunday was Haywood County Day, with the traditional "dinner on the ground." The Methodist churches of the county had no morning services on that day, and their people, urged to attend the Junaluska occasion, came in large numbers. The Governor of the State or some other noted layman, including Josephus Daniels on several occasions, was usually featured; Governor Clyde R. Hoey, who became a United States Senator, was an old-fashioned orator and a favorite. There was usually an afternoon sing and sermonettes by ministers of different denominations and a large youth rally in the evening. At a later date ministers of the county were substituted for the notable laymen as speakers, the churches did not call off their own services, and Haywood County Day declined and disappeared as a regular feature.

### Organizations

In 1917 the Junaluska Woman's Club was organized with Mrs. Frank Siler as the first president. Soon this became an important group and did much to develop the social life of the community. It continued across the years to promote acquaintanceship and develop the Junaluska spirit.

Another organization was the Cottage Owners' Association, which also continued and was granted the right to name a member of the Board of Trustees of the Assembly.

In 1944 the present writer, then a secretary of the Board of Missions in New York, was asked to serve a two-year term as president of the Cottage Owners Association. This was agreed to on the condition that the group would drop its critical attitude and undertake a constructive program of improvement. Accordingly a policy was worked out which included the erection of a new chapel in honor of the service men and women of the Jurisdiction, a new platform in the auditorium with a small assembly room, class rooms, and wash rooms in the rear, and general beautification of the grounds. A descriptive folder was printed and a special committee was named with Bishop Paul B. Kern as chairman, Dr. Guy E. Snively as treasurer, and Mr. Ben A. Whitmore of Nashville as treasurer of the special chapel fund.

It was realized that the whole program would cost not less than \$100,000 and the trustees were asked to give the Cottage Owners one Sunday in August annually for a special program and collection to raise funds for the improvements. This was granted.

To finance the Memorial Chapel the churches were asked to give one dollar for each person who served in the armed forces during World War II, the names to be printed in a fine Book of Memory to be kept permanently in the Room of Memory at the chapel. It was highly successful. The money was raised, Memorial Chapel was erected, and the auditorium was remodeled with funds raised by the Cottage Owners. The ground was broken for the chapel and the improvements at the auditorium were made in 1946. The colonnade and Room of Memory at the chapel was delayed about a year. The Book of Memory finally contained around 100,000 names and was elaborately printed and bound.

The Cottage Owners had the special day and collection for three years, with the addresses being made and offering taken by Dr. C. K. Vliet of the Board of Missions in New York, Bishop Arthur J. Moore, and Dr. John Branscomb, who became a bishop in 1952. The total amount realized was around \$20,000 in addition to approximately \$100,000 raised for the Memorial Chapel. Then the superintendent of the Assembly asked to be

made treasurer of the funds. This was agreed to, and the funds raised in the collection were then merged with those of the Assembly, and the Cottage Owners received nothing more. The most important items in the Association's program had already been carried out, but the beautification projects were dropped.

This was the origin of Junaluska Sunday with its annual financial appeal which was continued by the Assembly.

In the 1920's a band and orchestra school was established, and for several years there was a music camp conducted in cabins on the present South Lake Shore Drive. These buildings were owned by Dr. Mason Crum who had a boys' camp there. The property became the site of some of the best permanent residences at Lake Junaluska.

About 1915 a boat was built to ply the lake and transport visitors from the railway station to the Terrace Hotel. The boat was named *Unagusta*, and it was operated by Captain Westcott, who for a period was manager of the Terrace. The name was later changed to *Cherokee*; this boat became obsolete, and in 1952 the *Cherokee II* was built.

### Queen of Junaluska

About 1923 the annual election of a queen of Junaluska was inaugurated. The first queen was Miss Mabel Westcott, daughter of Captain Westcott, and with three exceptions there was an annual election thereafter. The crowning was always an important social event, preceded in the afternoon by a boat pageant in which the Queen and her court and many other young people rode in boats towed by the *Cherokee*.

The campaign preceding the election was a spirited event. In the early period each hotel and boarding house nominated a candidate. Anybody could vote, and this freedom led to abuses because the campaign managers brought in many persons from the adjoining area who had no connection with the Assembly. Then a rule was made which required each voter to have a ticket to the grounds; this was not much better, since a ticket for the day could be purchased for fifty cents and numerous tickets were bought and distributed to outsiders. On one occasion the election was held while a youth assembly was

in session, and the young people elected one of their own number who was almost unknown. Still later a two weeks' ticket was required, and no candidate could be chosen who had not spent at least two summers at the Assembly, and this eliminated the abuses. Then the whole matter was turned over to the young people and they named the candidates, who selected their own campaign managers. It soon became necessary to prohibit the use of large banners which stretched across the streets.

Some dissatisfaction was caused in 1957 when two queens were elected, Miss Kitty Van Geuns, later Mrs. James Mann, who worked at Lambuth Inn, and Miss Frances Wannamaker, granddaughter of a long-time resident. Both were crowned. It was claimed that the daughters of cottage owners had an advantage because of the connections of their parents. But these altercations were of little importance, and the election and crowning of the Queen of Junaluska has remained the most interesting social event of the season. In 1962 the reigning Miss America was present and participated in the coronation program.

## IV. FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES

**A**S previously mentioned the Southern Assembly was a stock company and a campaign was projected for the sale of shares. Of course no dividends were ever paid, and in the end the stockholders gave their holdings to the Assembly or lost them.

From the beginning there were financial difficulties. There has always been an admission fee, which has sometimes caused trouble and embarrassment to the gate boys who collected it, but it was an important source of revenue. Repeated attempts, beginning in 1921, were made to turn the Assembly over to the General Conference or the Board of Lay Activities, but it would not be accepted because of its indebtedness.

In the meantime the property was deteriorating. In 1921, 1939, and 1945 the trustees recommended that the lake be dredged to remove the rapidly increasing silt, and twice at least they proposed to build a bridge across "the Narrows." Both projects continued to be discussed to the present time, but nothing has been done about either.

### Efforts to Secure Funds

Constant efforts were made to secure funds. An appeal was made to the Board of Missions for a loan. This was at first refused, but when it was pointed out that the Assembly in 1913 had raised \$153,000 for the Board there was a change of front, and \$50,000 was loaned in 1922. Two years previously the Junaluska Inn site was sold to the Board for \$25,000. In 1925 consideration was given to selling the 300-acre golf course for \$1,000 per acre, but this was not done.

In 1929 Mr. John R. Pepper of Memphis donated his stock and notes for \$10,500, and two years later Mr. J. J. Gray of Nashville gave his stock and a note for \$5,000. In 1929 also a financial campaign for \$300,000 was authorized but was not



carried out. There was further embarrassment in 1931 when the Citizens Bank and Trust Company of Asheville closed its doors, as it held the Assembly's note for \$26,000.

In 1930 the General Conference responded to the appeals of the Assembly and granted \$40,000 to be divided equally between Lake Junaluska and Mount Sequoya or the Western Assembly at Fayetteville, Arkansas. In 1934 the amount was reduced to \$15,000, or .75 per cent of the General Conference budget, and this was also divided with Mount Sequoya.

### Other Developments

In the meantime there were significant developments. Bishop Atkins died in 1924, and Dr. Stuart passed away in 1926. Dr. L. C. Branscomb was elected superintendent, but he declined and Rev. Ralph E. Nollner, assistant secretary of the Epworth League Board of Nashville, was elected. He served until 1932.

The General Conference having declined for the third time to accept ownership of the Assembly, it was turned over to the annual conferences east of the Mississippi River, and each was asked to appoint a preacher and a layman as trustees. The plan was to be consummated when twelve or more trustees had been elected and organized. By the close of 1929 thirteen Conferences had responded and twenty-six trustees chosen, and at a meeting at Lake Junaluska on December 3, 1929, the name was changed to the Lake Junaluska Methodist Assembly. The officers then elected were as follows: President, E. A. Cole of Charlotte; First Vice President, Rev. E. P. Anderson of Nashville; Second Vice President, John T. Fisher of Memphis; Third Vice President, Rev. E. L. Woolf of Winchester, Virginia; Secretary-Treasurer and Superintendent, Rev. Ralph E. Nollner of Lake Junaluska.

At the time of this transfer the property listed included 1,250 acres of land and a lake of 250 acres, twenty miles of roads, an auditorium with a seating capacity of 3,500, Mission Inn, Educational Building, Terrace Hotel with 135 rooms, eleven privately owned hotels and boarding houses, cafeteria, Camp Cheonda, Administration Building, Bath House, Boat and Boat House, Golf Course and Club House, playground, tennis courts,

and more than one hundred cottages owned by Methodist individuals.

### Bankruptcy

These heroic efforts, however, failed to save the Assembly. In June, 1932, it was forced into bankruptcy. Mr. Jerry Liner was the temporary receiver, and he was succeeded by Mr. James Atkins, Jr., of Waynesville, who operated the institution until 1938. During several summers Dr. J. M. Ormond of Duke University served as platform director.

Mr. Liner abolished the entrance fee and threw the gates open to all who cared to attend. This was of short duration, however, for the printed programs for 1932 and 1933 listed the admission charges. There was a reported indebtedness of \$300,000, of which \$100,000 was a deed of trust held by the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis, and \$130,000 of stock outstanding held by individuals.

The Assembly actually flourished under the receivership. Mr. Atkins was popular, tactful, and loyal, and the summer programs continued to be of high quality. In 1933, the first year of his incumbency, the Assembly operated from June 9th to August 31st with a full program. Among the speakers were Presidents Few of Duke, Kirkland of Vanderbilt, Cox of Emory, Graham of North Carolina, Anderson of Wesleyan, and Snyder of Wofford, Bishops Candler, Cannon, Darlington, Ainsworth, Boaz, Mouzon, Dobbs, McMurry, and Kern, six secretaries of General Boards, and numerous others—a total of around fifty speakers in addition to the schools, conferences, and special features. Such programs continued during the whole period of the receivership.

### Lifting the Debt

At a meeting of the College of Bishops at Nashville on May 1, 1936, a resolution was adopted which recited the long service of Lake Junaluska to the church and stated that "immediate steps should be taken to liquidate the indebtedness" and save the Assembly "for its great religious tasks." The bishops approved a movement to raise funds, urged that when freed of

debt the Assembly should be reorganized "specifically guaranteeing that no future indebtedness should be incurred," asked the Bishops to select a preacher to direct the campaign and secure his release from other duties, and pledged their co-operation.

Pursuant to this action Dr. William A. Lambeth, pastor of Wesley Memorial Church at High Point, North Carolina, was selected, and he agreed to undertake the task. The choice was hailed in the press as a good one which assured success. "Right down Dr. Lambeth's Alley" was the headline in one paper, which said editorially, "No abler financial manipulator graces the clergy. The Junaluska debt is large, but Dr. Lambeth has a way of inspiring people to pay the bill, and while \$100,000 is a big order even in a church of the riches Southern Methodist membership possesses, the job was done when its execution was placed in the hands of the parson-financier." Commendations and encouragement came from many prominent people, among them being Bishop William F. McDowell of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The bishops assigned no quotas to the local churches, but suggestions were made and large gift allocations were sent to the conferences. The Western North Carolina Conference received an allocation of 9 per cent of the pastors' salaries, over and above the big givers' contribution; this was the largest, since the Assembly was located in the bounds of the conference. The North Carolina Conference was asked for 6 per cent, and the other conferences east of the Mississippi were asked to raise 3 per cent.

Subscriptions were made immediately, and many individuals of small means sent gifts. "From every section of North Carolina," wrote Dr. Mason Crum in his book *The Story of Lake Junaluska*, "came telegrams and messages saying, 'Our quota has been subscribed—money in hand.'" Yet as late as August 13, Dr. Lambeth warned that only sixty-two thousand dollars had been raised, and that forty-three thousand were yet to be secured.



## Success and Procedure

Lambeth persevered, however, and in September, 1936, the goal was reached and the news was proclaimed in the church papers. Crum reports Dr. Lambeth as saying that only four subscriptions of \$5,000 each were received and that the balance came in small amounts from numerous churches in all the conferences. This he regarded as evidence that more people had become interested in Lake Junaluska than ever before. After raising \$100,000 and presenting the Assembly free from debt to the General Conference in 1938, Dr. Lambeth became president, superintendent, and treasurer (without salary) of the Assembly, a position which he held until 1944. He was the only person who ever held these positions simultaneously. Dr. Lambeth was hailed as the saviour of Lake Junaluska, and a bronze tablet was placed on the Assembly grounds in his honor.

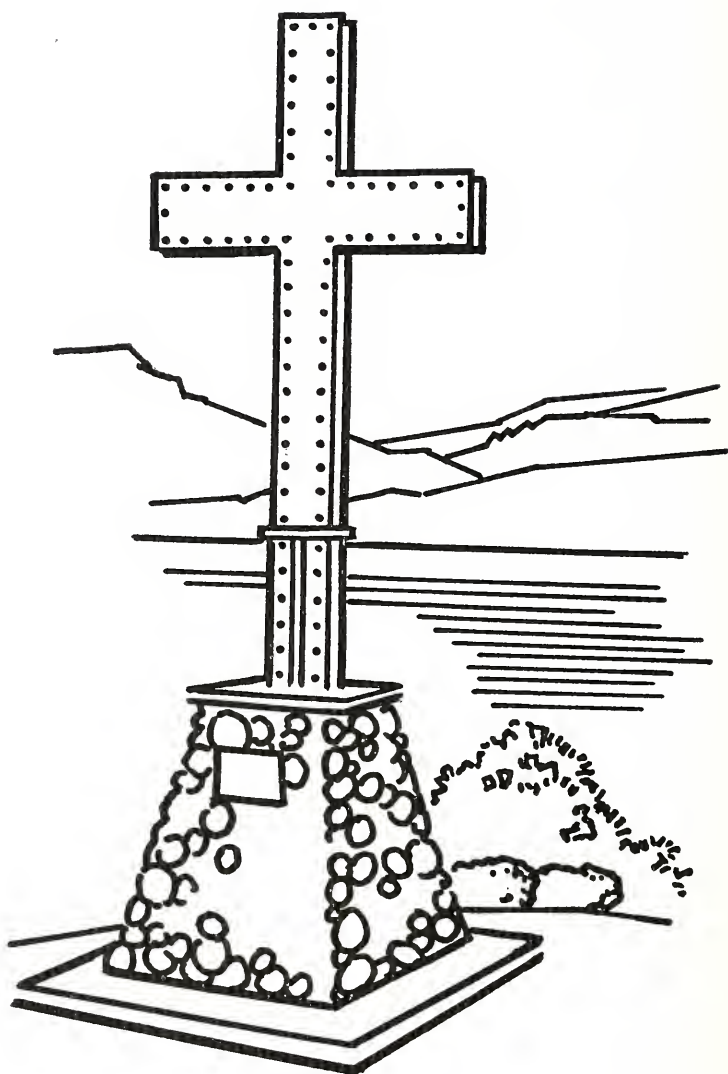
The St. Louis bank which held the mortgage on the property was cooperative while the pledges were being collected. When the court order was finally satisfied and set aside, the property was turned over to a holding committee composed of Bishop Paul B. Kern, Bishop Edwin D. Mouzon, and Dr. William A. Lambeth. Bishop Mouzon died on February 10, 1937, and Dr. W. P. Few, president of Duke University, filled the vacancy thus created.

During the summers of 1937 and 1938 excellent programs were prepared and carried out.

## Property of the Church

The last General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was held at Birmingham, Alabama, on April 28-May 5, 1938. On the fifth day, May 2nd, Dr. Few and Dr. Lambeth made reports and offered the debt-free Assembly to the church. A special committee of twenty-one members was named, and a long report was submitted and adopted on May 4th. In a separate action on the report of the Budget Commission \$15,750 was appropriated for Lake Junaluska and Mount Sequoya.

The action taken on the report of the Committee of Twenty-



*The Junaluska Cross*

One stated that Lake Junaluska had been sold under foreclosure on February 3, 1936, to E. M. Durham III, of St. Louis, as representative of the bond holders. On October 20, 1936, the debt having been paid, it had been deeded by Durham to three trustees and their successors for the use and benefit of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Two claims, for taxes and the sprinkler system at the Terrace Hotel, had been paid. "Therefore," continued the report, "at the twenty-fifth year of the Assembly's history, the present trustees are more than happy to report to this General Conference that there is now no mortgage on the property and that no bank or individual holds any note, given by the present trustees, against the Assembly. On open account, the Assembly now owes only a few hundred dollars." The value of the property was declared to be \$300,000.

The action accepting the Assembly as the property of the church provided that the College of Bishops name a board of trustees of fifteen members subject to confirmation by the General Conference and that these trustees nominate their successors to later General Conferences. No mortgage was ever again to be placed on the Assembly property, and the indebtedness for expenses and program in any year should not exceed the income from the General Conference during the preceding year.

Trustees for eight years were E. A. Cole, J. B. Ivey, C. C. Norton, T. B. Stackhouse, the Bishop in charge of the Western North Carolina Conference, and the secretaries of the boards of Missions, Education, and Lay Activities. Those elected for four years were Bishops W. W. Peele and Paul B. Kern, and Messrs. H. A. Dunham, W. S. F. Tatum, L. W. Wells, W. P. Few, and W. A. Lambeth. Of these original trustees only Mr. Luther W. Wells of Richmond, Virginia, remained on the Board twenty-five years later.

The officers elected were W. A. Lambeth, president, superintendent and treasurer (without salary); Mrs. Katherine Ray Atkins, assistant superintendent and assistant treasurer; Mrs. C. W. Turpin, director of publicity; Lucius M. Pitts, pastor of the Negro people and director of Gilbert Center. Dr. Lambeth

became pastor of Central Church in Asheville and served as superintendent until 1944. Twenty-five years later Dr. Lucius M. Pitts was president of Miles College, an institution of the Christian (formerly Colored) Methodist Episcopal Church at Birmingham, Alabama.



*World Methodist Council Building*

## V. AFTER UNIFICATION

**W**HEN the three large branches of American Methodism were united in 1939, the Lake Junaluska Assembly automatically became the property of The Methodist Church. The Uniting Conference at Kansas City took no action regarding it, but at the first General Conference at Atlantic City in 1940 the superintendent, Dr. William A. Lambeth, presented the report of the Board of Trustees, and it was referred to the Committee on Membership, Lay Activities, and Temporal Economy. On May 4th the report of this committee was adopted, and the General Conference thereby recognized that it "is the legal successor of all the rights and obligations vested in and assumed by the General Conference of the former Methodist Episcopal Church, South," pertaining to the Assembly.

The General Conference elected Dr. Guy E. Snavelly of New York and Judge Benjamin H. Littleton of Washington to fill



vacancies caused by death and resignation in the board of trustees. The report of the Commission on World Service and Finance provided that the Lake Junaluska and Mount Sequoya Assemblies should receive .25 per cent of the annual appropriation made to the Board of Missions until each had received \$4,000. Thus the Assembly lost \$11,750 per year in its receipts from that source.

The second General Conference at Kansas City in 1944 made the same financial provision for Lake Junaluska, namely, a maximum of \$4,000 per year. A new Board of Trustees was elected, composed of the following: For eight years: Elmer T. Clark, Edwin L. Jones, Benjamin H. Littleton, George L. Morelock, C. C. Norton, William F. Quillian, Guy E. Snavelly, and Bishop Clare Purcell. For four years: H. A. Dunham, R. L. Flowers, W. A. Lambeth, W. S. F. Tatum, Luther W. Wells, Bishop Paul B. Kern, and Bishop Walter W. Peele.

### Assembly Transferred

The General Conference of 1948 met in Boston and continued the financial appropriation of \$4,000, but recommended that it be discontinued at the close of the coming quadrennium, or on May 31, 1952.

A feeling had been growing that the continued ownership and support of the Assembly as a connectional institution was not proper. There were other Assemblies related to the church, and these received no support. Furthermore, Lake Junaluska was to all intents and purposes an institution of the Southeastern Jurisdiction, being located therein and almost exclusively served and was patronized by the Methodists of the Southeast. Therefore, the General Conference took action to "transfer all rights, titles, and interest in and to the Lake Junaluska Assembly, Inc., including the right of confirmation of its Trustees, to the Southeastern Jurisdictional Conference, together with all privileges, functions, powers, discretions, and authority incident or appertaining thereto as fully as the General Conference has the right and power to transfer the same."

Another action taken enlarged the board of trustees. It was to be composed of the active bishops of the Southeastern Juris-

diction, secretary of the Jurisdictional Council, president of the Jurisdictional Woman's Society of Christian Service, superintendent of the Assembly (without vote), one elected by the Cottage Owners, and thirty others. This was adopted, and the board was thus constituted, half of the thirty preachers and laymen being elected for eight years and the others for four years as formerly.

### Jurisdictional Control

The Southeastern Jurisdictional Conference at Columbia, South Carolina, accepted the Lake Junaluska Assembly and elected the same board of trustees. The report of the board described the progress that had been made and asked endorsement for a quiet campaign for funds. At the same time the Mission Building was transferred to the Jurisdictional Board of Missions.

An immediate advantage in the transfer to the jurisdictional ownership was seen in the financial appropriation, which was increased from \$4,000 per year to \$25,000, half of which was for improvements and operational expenses and half for the installation of a system of sewers.

### Greater Junaluska Campaign

A financial appeal was approved, and the Greater Junaluska Campaign was launched with Mr. Luther W. Wells as director. The campaign was highly successful. More than \$536,000 was pledged, and the cash received totaled \$481,637.58.

Four episcopal areas subscribed or exceeded their full allotment. On a percentage basis the Richmond Area led with 132 per cent and Charlotte followed with 120 per cent; however, the Charlotte Area led in the total amount since it had a larger quota as the site of the Assembly. At the end of the campaign the Charlotte Area had pledged \$150,406.01 and paid \$134,860.15, and the respective figures for Richmond were \$131,926.27 and \$111,922.00.

The funds were used to reconstruct the bridge, erect the Junaluska Apartments and the Administration Building, pur-

chase Camp Adventure, enclose and floor the Auditorium and equip it with opera chairs, recondition the Terrace Hotel, and pave four streets. The Memorial Chapel had cost \$100,000, and since the Cottage Owners had not raised enough to cover this and rebuild the platform, small chapel, class rooms, and rest rooms in the Auditorium, the Development Fund contributed \$25,000 for the chapel. Thus, around \$350,000 had been spent in improvements at Lake Junaluska as a result of the campaign.

### Progress Under the Jurisdiction

Under the control of the Southeastern Jurisdiction the progress of Lake Junaluska was immediate and substantial. The jurisdictional conference, which accepted the Assembly in 1948, increased the financial appropriation from \$4,000 to \$25,000, and the increases continued quadrennially until it reached \$75,000 in 1960. In each case a part of the money was earmarked for operational expenses and the balance for capital improvements.

In 1952 the reconditioned Lambuth Inn was turned over to the Assembly. Shackford Hall, the educational building named for Dr. John W. Shackford, was completed in 1956, and it also became Assembly property. The Youth Center and Children's Building were erected. An extension at Lambuth Inn added around fifty double bedrooms, a chapel, and several class rooms, and the first unit of the World Methodist Building was built.

In 1960 the Trustees reported the completion of the great Harrell Center, which contained a tea room, gift shop, book store, adult center, and several classrooms. The new Edwin L. Jones Cafeteria, two youth lodges adjacent to Shackford Hall, and the Branscomb Craft Center were also built. Extensive improvements were made at the Terrace Hotel, and a large new parking lot was provided. The World Methodist Building was enlarged by the addition of a reading room, three offices, and storage rooms.

Two sessions of the Southeastern Jurisdictional Conference had met at Lake Junaluska, and a third had been set; while the Western North Carolina Conference had virtually made the



Assembly its permanent meeting place, and the South Carolina Conference voted to hold its 1964 session there.

## World Methodism

In 1951 at Oxford, England, two members of the Lake Junaluska Board of Trustees were elected officers of the World Methodist Council. The world body was invited to hold its next conference at Lake Junaluska, and the invitation was accepted. The following year the World Executive Committee of the Council, at Birmingham, England, voted to establish permanent headquarters at Lake Junaluska and asked the American officers and members to secure funds and erect a headquarters building.

The bishops of the Southeastern Jurisdiction showed immediate interest and raised most of the funds needed, and the first section of the World Methodist Building was erected in 1955 at a cost of approximately \$50,000. Five years later an addition was built which practically doubled the capacity and cost another \$50,000.

On the completion of the first unit there was transferred to the building the world's largest and finest collection of Wesley art objects, the largest assortment of Methodist prints, portraits of Wesley and Asbury, a large Methodist library, and many other items of Methodistica. Additions were made year by year, and the collection became known throughout world Methodism and has been visited by hundreds of thousands of people.

The Ninth World Methodist Conference met at Lake Junaluska on August 27-September 12, 1956. It was attended by around 1,000 members and delegates and a much larger number of visitors and was probably the largest world meeting of Methodists ever held. The program was of a high order. President Eisenhower sent an assistant secretary of a cabinet department as his representative, and the Governor of North Carolina was present in person. Other personalities included the presidents of the Methodist Churches of Australasia, New Zealand, and South Africa and the bishops from Argentina, Sweden, and Liberia. Around seventy addresses were delivered by leaders from twenty countries and the proceedings were published in a book of 520 pages.

There were many special features. There was a fraternal session in which representatives from seven other ecumenical bodies brought greetings. The World Methodist Building was dedicated. When the conference ended, one hundred and fifty foreign delegates were taken on buses to New York; President Eisenhower received the group at the White House, and services were held in historic St. George's Church at Philadelphia and John Street Church in New York. In a special convocation at Lake Junaluska honorary degrees were conferred on twenty-two foreign visitors by American colleges and universities, and twelve historians were made Fellows in Methodist History.

The first days of the Conference were devoted to a meeting of the World Federation of Methodist Women, which became an affiliate of the World Methodist Conference in a special ceremony. This group received fraternal delegates from the United Nations and had speakers from nine foreign lands.

*The New York Times* devoted a leading editorial to the character of the Lake Junaluska Conference. This paper, the Associated Press, and at least a dozen other news agencies sent their correspondents. The World Executive Committee subscribed to no clipping service, but the press reports received filled nearly 750 pages in five large scrapbooks, a total of around 1,500 newspaper clippings from all over the world.

This conference was hailed as the high point of Lake Junaluska's whole history. The trustees declared that it "made the Junaluska address known throughout world-wide Methodism." It brought the fulfillment of Mr. G. Campbell White's prophecy in 1913: "The Southern Methodist Assembly Grounds promise when completed to be the finest of their kind in America, if not the world."

### Administration

The preceding chronological recital of progress at the Lake Junaluska Assembly ran ahead of the general history. Behind everything, of course, there were people. Across the years there were changes in the administrative personnel, a list of which will be found in the following appendix.

Dr. William A. Lambeth was in 1944 succeeded by Dr. F. S.

Love as superintendent. He served for six years, and in 1950 Dr. H. G. Allen was elected. He in turn was succeeded in 1953 by Dr. James W. Fowler, Jr. All of these men were North Carolinians. Bishop Clare Purcell was made chairman of the board of trustees in 1944, and in 1948 he was succeeded by Mr. Edwin L. Jones.

In the Jubilee Year Lake Junaluska little resembled the Assembly of 1913. In addition to the numerous hotels and public buildings already mentioned, there were around four hundred privately owned homes on the grounds and seventy-five of these, exclusive of rented property, were owned by permanent year-round residents.

### The Future

The end is not yet in sight as the institution continues to grow and the management plans future expansion. Another wing to Lambuth Inn has already been recommended, with actual construction expected to begin in the early autumn of 1963. This will extend westward and will provide a new and modern kitchen, enlarged lobby, and additional bed rooms.

Other improvements have been outlined for the indefinite future. These include removing the Terrace Hotel and replacing it with a modern structure, replacing the central wooden section of Lambuth Inn, dredging the lake (discussed for forty years), enlarging the Edwin L. Jones Cafeteria by completing the lower floor and making meeting rooms, constructing new lodges to provide accommodations for an additional 150 persons, mainly young people, a sewage disposal system which has been ordered by the state health authorities, and completing the paving of all the streets.

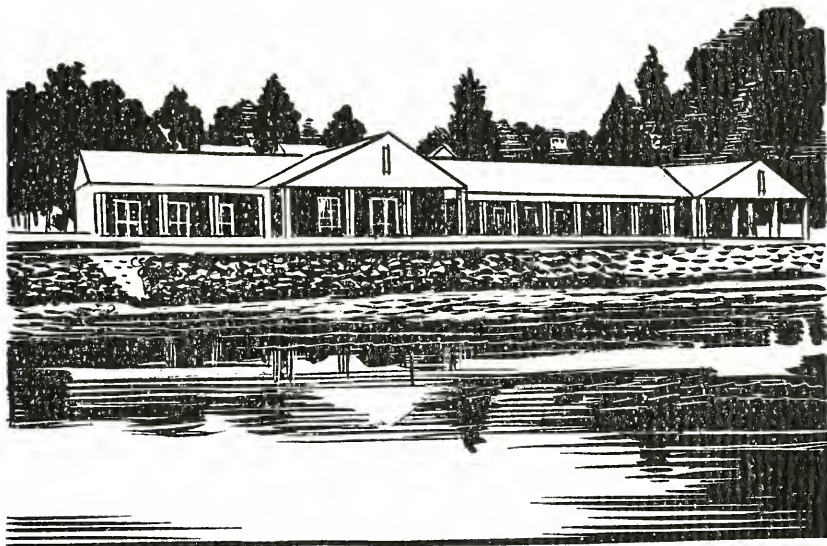
There has been much discussion about heating certain buildings so that meetings can be held in the winter months. As a matter of fact, Lambuth Inn has always had heating facilities and several of the Junaluska Apartments have electric heat.

The problem at this point is that of securing conferences and programs during the cold period sufficient to maintain a house-keeping and dining room staff. Hotels could not be operated for the general public without the loss of status as a religious

institution and becoming classified as a commercial enterprise. Thus far no church agencies have expressed a desire to hold conferences at Lake Junaluska out of the summer season, although some Methodist meetings have been held at nearby Gatlinburg, Blue Ridge, and Montreat.

But as a religious, recreational, and inspirational summer assembly Lake Junaluska is unrivaled elsewhere in the Methodist world. As already indicated it is known wherever Methodists are found. After the World Methodist Conference in 1956 one of the delegates returned to his home in Australia and established a seaside assembly which he referred to as "Little Junaluska" and erected thereon a replica of the famous lighted cross which has for years stood on a point near Lambuth Inn and sheds its light over the lake.

Thus the Golden Jubilee of the Lake Junaluska Assembly witnessed a great and flourishing institution, surrounded by halos of hope, and deeply enshrined in the affection and loyalty of its constituency of nearly three million persons. It has come far but its people feel that the best is yet to be and that it faces a still more glorious future.



*Paul B. Kern Youth Center*

## VI. PERSONALITIES

**T** would obviously be impossible to pay tribute to or even enumerate the notable personalities who in half a century have served the Lake Junaluska Assembly. Many have already been mentioned, but a further citation should be made about a few of these, and acknowledgment should be made of the contribution of certain others.

### Bishop Atkins

Bishop James Atkins during most of his career made his home at Waynesville even when he was engaged in services elsewhere. He was pastor in the Holston Conference for seven years, and president of the Asheville Female College and of Emory and Henry College. In 1896 he became editor of Sunday School literature, and his epoch-making book, *The Kingdom in the Cradle*, in which he advocated the gradual development into the Christian life by an educational process, exerted a profound



influence in a period when radical conversion experiences were highly valued. He laid the foundations for the program of leadership training which was further developed by his son-in-law, Dr. John W. Shackford, for whom Shackford Hall at Lake Junaluska was named. Dr. Shackford himself was general secretary of the Sunday School Board. His son, Joseph Shackford, was born in Bishop Atkins' home at Lake Junaluska on the day the Assembly opened on June 25, 1913.

Atkins was chairman of the Centenary Commission which in 1918 and 1919 raised around \$50,000,000 for missions. As a result, Southern Methodist work was established in Belgium, Poland, and Czechoslovakia, and Bishop Atkins presided over these missions during the first quadrennium of their existence.

Bishop Atkins was one of the founders of the Southern Assembly and was responsible for securing its location at Lake Junaluska. He was the first chairman of the Board of Trustees, and he built one of the thirteen original homes on the Assembly grounds.

### Bishop Cannon

Dr. James Cannon, Jr., who was elected bishop in 1918, was one of the moving spirits of the Assembly in the formative period. He was the first superintendent, having been chosen two years before the Assembly opened, and he continued until 1919 when episcopal duties took him to foreign conferences. Bishop Cannon was a most versatile man and a dynamo of energy. He was simultaneously president of Blackstone College, editor of the *Virginia Christian Advocate*, superintendent of the Virginia Anti-Saloon League, and superintendent of the Southern Assembly.

An ardent temperate advocate, Bishop Cannon in 1928 organized a committee of Southern Anti-Smith Democrats which defeated Alfred E. Smith for the presidency of the United States. This caused him to be hated both by the Democrats and the liquor interests, and these groups persecuted him for many years. His character was arrested in the Church, an attempt was made to remove him as chairman of the Commission on Temperance, and he was even tried in the criminal courts, but

in each instance he was vindicated. Bishop Cannon built a home on Stuart Circle which was destroyed by fire. He also built the Cherokee Inn on the site later occupied by the World Methodist Building.

### Dr. Stuart

Near the top of the list of the notable persons who served Lake Junaluska should be placed the name of Dr. George R. Stuart. He served pastorates in the Holston Conference, was professor at Centenary College in Cleveland, Tennessee, and in 1916 became pastor of the First Methodist Church at Birmingham, Alabama. For ten years he was an evangelist and platform lecturer. He was the author of several books, two of which were on Methodism, and a third entitled *The Saloon Under the Searchlight*. In 1927 a biography of Dr. Stuart was written by Dr. W. W. Pinson of the Board of Missions.

Dr. Stuart built one of the original homes at Lake Junaluska in 1913. Mrs. Stuart arranged the draperies, rugs, and interior decorations of the Junaluska Inn before it opened in 1916. One of their daughters became the wife of Mr. J. Dale Stentz, who built a home at Lake Junaluska, was director of music when the Assembly opened in 1913, and was business manager and superintendent of the institution for ten years. Another daughter, Elizabeth, married A. P. Pettyjohn of Virginia in 1916, this being the first marriage at Lake Junaluska; Mr. Pettyjohn was the son of a member of the original committee which projected the Assembly in 1908.

Dr. Stuart organized the Junaluska Development Company which built and sold several early cottages. His father-in-law, Dr. David Sullins, founder of Sullins College at Bristol, Virginia, relates in his diary that in 1916 Dr. Stuart took public subscriptions for stock in the Assembly and raised \$106,000. The auditorium at Lake Junaluska is named in his honor.

### Great Laymen

Mr. William H. Stockham, an active Methodist layman and a manufacturer in Birmingham, Alabama, was an early supporter of the Assembly, a vice president, commissioner or trus-

tee, and superintendent of the Assembly. He was vice president and a moving spirit of the Junaluska Hotel Company, which took over and completed the Cottage Inn and changed its name to Terrace Hotel. One of his sons became the husband of a daughter of Bishop James Cannon, Jr., the first superintendent of the Assembly.

Mr. John R. Pepper, a prominent merchant and Sunday school administrator, was a student of methods of religious education and Sunday school superintendent at Memphis for nearly fifty years, and wrote five books on Sunday school work. He attended the Chattanooga meeting in 1908 and was a member of the original committee appointed to establish the Lake Junaluska Assembly. He was one of the original cottage owners in 1913. In 1923 and again in 1928 he was chairman of the Board of Trustees. In the days of financial difficulty he made large contributions, purchased stock, loaned money, and in 1929 he donated the stock and notes for \$10,500 to the institution.

General Julian S. Carr, a Lieutenant General in the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia during the Civil War, attended the 1908 meeting at Chattanooga and was a member of the original committee which projected the Southern Assembly. He was the president of a tobacco company, a bank, and milling company in North Carolina, and he served on the board of more than a dozen businesses and religious institutions, among them being the Children's Home, Greensboro College, Paine College for Negroes, American University, and many others. He was an aide to Herbert Hoover as Federal Food Administrator from 1917 to 1919.

In 1881 General Carr became interested in Charles J. Soong, a Chinese lad who had reached Wilmington, North Carolina, on a Coast Guard vessel and was converted there. Carr sent the young man to Trinity College and then to Vanderbilt University and helped him to return to China as a missionary to his own people. Soong married a devout Christian woman, and their six children made up the so-called "Soong Dynasty."

One of the daughters married Dr. Sun Yat Sen, another became the wife of Dr. H. H. Kung, a descendant of Confucius and a Finance Minister. T. V. Soong was both Finance and Foreign Minister and a great financial statesman, and the youngest daughter became the famous Madam Chiang Kai Shek.

Dr. W. P. Few was chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Lake Junaluska Assembly from 1930 to 1944. No more distinguished person ever occupied that position. He was a graduate of Wofford College and Harvard University, and he received honorary degrees from nine other institutions. He was a distinguished educator and for many years was president of Duke University. He was for ten years the editor of the *South Atlantic Quarterly* and trustee of the Southern Education Foundation and the Jeans Foundation. Until his death in 1940, his loyalty to Lake Junaluska never wavered.

Mr. J. B. Ivey was well known to a generation of Junaluskans. He was a merchant prince who operated department stores at Charlotte, Asheville, Raleigh, and Greenville, South Carolina, and Orlando and Daytona Beach, Florida. He was long a trustee of the Lake Junaluska Assembly and a delegate to eight General Conferences.

Mr. Ivey was known for his interest in flowers and children. He purchased ground at Lake Junaluska on which he raised dahlias; he entered his flowers in shows in New York and won several prizes. Soon after Lake Junaluska was founded, Mr. Ivey became interested in the children, and he established a playground and provided a trained director.

Until near his death in 1958, Mr. Ivey occupied his home at 23 Lake Shore Drive, which he built in 1918.

Mr. F. M. Jackson, a manufacturer of Birmingham, Alabama, was another active supporter of the Lake Junaluska Assembly. He was president and director of numerous business companies, and chairman of the executive committee of Huntington College and treasurer of Birmingham Southern College.

Mr. Jackson was active in the Lake Junaluska Assembly and built a home at 1 Littleton Road. His son, Ervin, married



Katherine Ivey, daughter of Mr. J. B. Ivey, one of his neighbors at Lake Junaluska.

Mr. E. A. Cole of Charlotte, North Carolina, was chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Assembly from 1923 to 1928 and again in 1929. A manufacturer of farming implements, he was a prominent Methodist layman and set up the Cole Foundation as an emergency fund for retired ministers of the Western North Carolina Conference. He supported the Lake Junaluska Assembly in the dark days of its history and gave large sums in an attempt to save the institution. He installed the sprinkler system at the Terrace Hotel and made other contributions. The street around Shackford Hall is called Cole Drive.

Mention has elsewhere been made of the officers of the first Board of Commissioners of the Southern Assembly, all of whom lived in Waynesville and whose descendants and relatives still remain there. Mr. B. J. Sloan, the first treasurer of the board, purchased property at Lake Junaluska but did not erect a cottage on it. His grandson as a youth operated the boat on the lake, and in 1952 as a contractor he built the new boat, *Cherokee II*.

### Later Bishops

Bishop Clare Purcell was chairman of the Board of Trustees from 1944 to 1948, during which period he was the bishop in charge of the Western North Carolina and South Carolina Conferences. He was a native of Alabama and served as a chaplain in World War I. As a member of the Commission on Unification, he did much to bring the three great branches of American Methodism into a united organization in 1939. He was president of the Council on World Service and Finance of the Council of Bishops.

The Lake Junaluska Assembly never had a more loyal supporter than Bishop John W. Branscomb of Florida. He visited the Assembly annually for many years. He was a member of its Board of Trustees, and he served several colleges in a similar



capacity. He became ill while on an episcopal assignment in South America, but he continued to labor until his death in 1959. The following year the Assembly erected the John Branscomb Craft Center in his memory.

Bishop Paul B. Kern was an active Junaluska supporter and a trustee for many years. Virginia-born, his father was a professor in Vanderbilt University, and the son entered the ministry in Tennessee and served important pastorates. Then he went to Southern Methodist University where he was a professor and dean in the school of theology for more than ten years. After being elected bishop in 1930 he was sent to the Orient, and later he exercised episcopal supervision in Tennessee, North Carolina, and elsewhere. He was the author of several books and the recipient of many honors.

His home at 29 Littleton Road at Lake Junaluska was called "Friendship," and a guest house was "Friendship, Jr." He was in residence there when he became ill with the ailment which caused his death in 1953. In 1955 a campaign was conducted and funds were raised for the construction of a great youth center which was named in honor of Bishop Kern.

Bishop Arthur J. Moore was for more than twenty years president of the Board of Missions, a longer period than any other person served any board in a similar capacity. He became a bishop in 1930, and much of his episcopal career was in missionary territory, first to the home missions on the Pacific Coast and then to all of the foreign work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, except that in Latin America. His district included the work in seven countries, and on the death of another bishop three conferences of the United States were added. In 1939 he set an all-time record by presiding over ten conferences in eight nations on four continents.

Always interested in Lake Junaluska and serving on the Board of Trustees, he purchased a home at 22 Atkins Loop but sold it because of Mrs. Moore's health. As president of the Board of Missions, he was responsible for the remodeling of the Lambuth

Inn in 1946 and turning it over to the Assembly a few years later. His portrait hangs in Lambuth Inn.

Bishop Costen J. Harrell also rendered important service to the Lake Junaluska Assembly. He was elected bishop in 1944 when he was the pastor of the West End Church in Nashville, Tennessee. His first assignment was to Birmingham, Alabama, and he later was the Bishop of the Western North Carolina and the South Carolina Annual Conferences. The Harrell Center, with its numerous facilities, was erected in 1960 and named in his honor, and a street bears his name.

### Children's Building

Miss Minnie E. Kennedy and Miss Mary E. Skinner were both directors of children's work of the Board of Education. In 1953 the need for a children's building was felt, and under the direction of the Executive Secretary of the Board of Education of the Western North Carolina Conference an appeal was made to the Sunday schools of the Southeastern Jurisdiction for funds to erect a building in honor of the Misses Kennedy and Skinner. The response was immediate and generous, and in 1954 the building was completed. Since that time a varied program of religious education has been carried on in the Children's Building under an experienced director. It is adjacent to the playground and immediately became one of the most important aspects of the Assembly's total program.

### Harrison Colonnade

Dr. and Mrs. N. M. Harrison of High Point, North Carolina, built their home at 7 Glendale Road at Lake Junaluska. In 1951 they built the beautiful colonnade on Lake Shore Drive near the Kern Youth Center in memory of their parents, using the large columns from Mrs. Harrison's parental home. The whole included an illuminated fountain. In 1961 the Harrisons toured Europe after attending the Tenth World Methodist Conference at Oslo, Norway, and became much interested in the Madurodam Gardens at The Hague, which consist of numerous small replicas of the notable palaces and institutions in Holland. Dr. Harrison outlined a plan for establishing historical gardens at

Lake Junaluska after the Madurodam pattern. He secured the approval of the Board of Trustees and the promise of a suitable tract of land, and some educational and other institutions signified their willingness to participate. It seems probable that Dr. Harrison will bring these gardens into existence in the not-too-far-distant future.

### The Jones Era

Mr. Edwin L. Jones became chairman of the board of trustees in 1948. This initiated what has been called the "Jones Era" at Lake Junaluska. A leading layman of Charlotte, he had long held prominent positions in the conference, jurisdiction, the general church, and world Methodism. He was the head of one of the world's largest construction companies and was responsible for all the new buildings erected at Lake Junaluska during his incumbency, which includes the finest at the Assembly. Through his connections he was able to finance such construction without contravening the action which provided that no mortgage should be placed upon the property. Many of the new buildings were self-liquidating and in due course provided income which paid for their construction; this was true of the three Junaluska apartments, Lambuth Inn, and other units.

A further word should be said about the recent superintendents of the Assembly, the last three of whom have served with Mr. Jones. Under the administration of Dr. F. S. Love, the home of Bishop James Atkins was acquired as a residence of the superintendent. His successor, Dr. H. G. Allen, built the Administration Building which houses the offices of the Assembly. Dr. J. W. Fowler, Jr., who succeeded Dr. Allen in 1953 has served with Mr. Jones in securing many improvements. These include the new annex at Lambuth Inn, the Branscomb Craft Center, the Harrell Center, the Edwin L. Jones Cafeteria, the Children's Building, one of the Junaluska Apartments, the swimming pool, the Kern Youth Center, the completion of Shackford Hall, and other buildings and improvements.

### "The Match Factory"

Throughout most of its history, Lake Junaluska has been referred to as a "match factory" because of the courtships and

weddings resulting from associations here. Several of these occurred among the sons and daughters of the early leaders.

Miss Mary Stuart, daughter of Dr. George R. Stuart, in 1910 was married to Mr. J. Dale Stentz. Mr. Stentz was the musical director at the opening of the Assembly in 1913. They built a home on Stuart Circle the following year, and Mr. Stentz was the business manager of the Assembly from 1914 to 1919 and the superintendent from 1924 to 1926. Mrs. Stentz now lives in Concord, North Carolina.

Mr. Ervin Jackson, the son of F. M. Jackson of Birmingham, married Katherine Ivey, the daughter of Mr. J. B. Ivey. They now reside in Birmingham, Alabama.

Mr. A. P. Pettijohn, the son of John P. Pettyjohn, one of the founders of the Assembly, married Elizabeth Stuart, the daughter of Dr. George R. Stuart. Mrs. Pettyjohn is now living in Lynchburg, Virginia.

Mr. Herbert Stockham, the son of W. H. Stockham, married Virginia Cannon, the daughter of James C. Cannon, Jr. They now live in Birmingham, Alabama.

Mr. James Atkins, Jr., son of Bishop James Atkins, married Miss Bessie Sloan, daughter of B. J. Sloan. Mrs. Atkins lived in Waynesville, North Carolina.

# APPENDIX

## Chronology of Lake Junaluska

### 1907

The Laymen's Missionary Movement was organized in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Chattanooga.

### 1908

1. The Laymen's Missionary Movement at Chattanooga resolved that Southern Methodism should have an assembly ground, and a committee was appointed to take the matter in hand.

2. The Executive Committee discussed sites in East Tennessee, Virginia, and Western North Carolina.

### 1910

1. The Laymen's Missionary Movement was recognized as a connectional agency by the General Conference. Dr. C. F. Reid became secretary.

2. A site for the Assembly was selected on Richland Creek east of Waynesville.

3. The incorporators met and constituted themselves the Board of Commissioners of the Southern Assembly and elected Bishop James Atkins as chairman.

4. It was decided to incorporate as a stock company and secure agents to sell stock.

5. It was decided to close the option on 2,500 acres of land.

### 1911

1. Dr. James Cannon was elected superintendent, and steps were taken to lay out lots and set prices on them, donating property to the Boards which would build on them.

2. Dr. George R. Stuart was appointed to sell stock.

3. Mr. John R. Pepper was elected president of the Assembly.

4. Action was taken to begin construction of the dam across Richland Creek.

5. Sites were selected for the auditorium and hotels.

### 1913

1. The Second General Missionary Conference was held. This was the opening of the Southern Assembly. A notable program was presented.



2. The auditorium, Public Service Building, and thirteen cottages had been constructed or were under way.

3. A collection of \$152,000 was taken.

4. Bishop Hendrix consecrated the first three missionary couples for Africa.

5. Conditions were primitive and most of the people stayed in Waynesville. Daily shuttle trains were operated.

6. A grandson of Bishop Atkins was born the morning the Conference opened, the first birth at Lake Junaluska.

#### 1914

1. The Public Service Building became the Auditorium Hotel.

2. Two new cottages were built.

3. J. Dale Stenz became business manager.

#### 1916

1. Junaluska Inn was erected.

2. College Inn was started but not completed.

3. Miss Elizabeth Stuart and A. P. Pettyjohn were married, the first wedding at Lake Junaluska.

4. A Negro boy was drowned in the lake.

5. Dr. Stuart conducted a public sale of stock and secured \$106,000 in sales.

#### 1917

1. The Junaluska Woman's Club was organized.

2. Other cottages were built.

#### 1918

1. The College Inn property was taken over by the Junaluska Hotel Company.

2. The Auditorium Hotel and Junaluska Inn burned.

#### 1920

1. The College Inn was named Terrace Hotel and the first unit completed.

2. The Junaluska Inn property was purchased by the Board of Missions.

3. The trustees proposed dredging the lake, erecting a bridge across "the Narrows," and presenting the Assembly to the General Conference.

#### 1922

1. A loan of \$50,000 was secured from the Board of Missions.

2. Mission Inn, on the site of Junaluska Inn, was erected at a cost of \$170,000.

3. Lakeside Lodge, Colonial Hotel, and twenty-one cottages were built.

4. Mabel Westcott was crowned the first Queen of Junaluska.

## **1923**

The Terrace Hotel was purchased by the Assembly.

## **1924**

1. Bishop James Atkins died.
2. The Assembly operated only seven weeks.

## **1925**

Because of financial difficulties the Trustees considered selling the 300-acre Golf Course for \$1,000 per acre.

## **1926**

1. Dr. George R. Stuart died, and Mr. John R. Pepper became president of the Board of Trustees.
2. The Board again tried to turn the Assembly over to the General Conference. It was declined because of indebtedness.

## **1927**

Dr. L. C. Branscomb was elected superintendent. He declined and Rev. Ralph E. Nollner was elected.

## **1928**

Duke University and the General Boards were conducting the Duke Summer School and the Duke School of Religion at Lake Junaluska with academic credit granted by the University.

## **1929**

1. Mr. John R. Pepper donated his stock and note to the Assembly.
2. The Auditorium was named in honor of Dr. George R. Stuart.
3. The Assembly was turned over to the conferences east of the Mississippi River, thirteen of which appointed two trustees each.
4. The property was deeded to these trustees, and the name became Lake Junaluska Assembly, Incorporated.
5. A campaign for \$300,000 was authorized but not carried out.
6. The Trustees offered the property to the Board of Missions, which declined to accept it.

## **1930**

1. Mr. John R. Pepper was made a life member of the Board of Trustees.
2. The General Conference was invited to meet at Lake Junaluska.
3. The General Conference granted \$40,000 to Lake Junaluska and Mount Sequoya Assemblies.

## **1931**

1. Mr. J. J. Gray donated his stock and note to the Assembly.
2. Telephone service became available.

3. Waynesville and Hazelwood were restrained from putting sewerage in Richland Creek.

### 1932

The Assembly was forced into bankruptcy. Mr. Jerry Liner was temporary receiver. He was succeeded by Mr. James Atkins, Jr., who operated the institution until 1938.

### 1934

The General Conference granted \$15,000 to the two assemblies.

### 1936

1. The College of Bishops approved a campaign to free the Assembly from debt and asked that a preacher be selected to direct the movement.

2. Dr. William A. Lambeth was selected, and he raised \$100,000 and paid the mortgage held by the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis.

### 1938

1. The last General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, accepted the Assembly as the property of the Church and provided that no mortgage should ever again be placed against it.

2. The Bishops named a Board of Trustees of fifteen members.

3. The General Conference appropriated \$15,750 for the two assemblies.

4. Dr. Lambeth was named president, superintendent, and treasurer, without salary.

5. The first sewer lines were built.

### 1939

1. The Trustees again recommended dredging the lake and bridging "the Narrows."

2. Methodist Unification was adopted at Kansas City, and the Assembly became the property of The Methodist Church.

### 1940

1. The first General Conference of the United Church officially accepted the Assembly.

2. Appropriations not to exceed \$4,000 each were made for the two assemblies.

### 1941

Gilbert Center for Negroes was erected.

### 1943

A Greater Junaluska Campaign for funds was proposed.

### 1944

1. Mrs. James Atkins donated her home to be the residence of the superintendent of the Assembly.

2. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt appeared on the program.

3. Dr. F. S. Love was elected superintendent. Bishop Clare Purcell became chairman of the Board of Trustees.

4. The Cottage Owners' Association launched a movement for funds to build a Memorial Chapel and remodel the auditorium platform and were given one Sunday in August each year for a public collection.

#### 1945

1. The auditorium platform was remodeled by the Cottage Owners' Association.

2. Plans for the Memorial Chapel were approved.

3. The Trustees again recommended dredging the lake.

#### 1946

1. Ground was broken for the Memorial Chapel.

2. Lambuth Inn and the Terrace Hotel were renovated.

#### 1947

1. Several roads were paved.

2. The Cottage Owners' Association surrendered its special collection day to the Assembly, and it was continued as Junaluska Sunday.

3. The first unit of the Memorial Chapel was completed.

#### 1948

1. The General Conference transferred the Assembly to the South-eastern Jurisdiction which accepted it and elected the same Board of Trustees.

2. The Jurisdiction increased the annual appropriation from \$4,000 to \$25,000.

3. The Jurisdictional Conference authorized the Greater Junaluska Campaign to raise \$600,000. Mr. Luther W. Wells was made director of the movement.

4. Mr. Edwin L. Jones was elected chairman of the Board.

5. A stone bath house was built.

#### 1949

The first unit of the Junaluska Apartments was completed.

#### 1950

1. Dr. H. G. Allen became superintendent of the Assembly.

2. The second unit of the Junaluska Apartments was completed.

#### 1951

1. The Room of Memory at the Memorial Chapel was completed.

2. Dr. and Mrs. N. M. Harrison erected the colonnade and fountain.

3. Additional sewers were laid.

4. James Hamilton presented an organ to the Memorial Chapel in memory of his mother.

### 1952

1. The Trustees reported to the jurisdictional conference at Roanoke, Virginia, that the Greater Junaluska Campaign had received pledges totaling \$536,194.68, on which \$359,381.13 had been paid in cash.
2. The report stated that Camp Adventure had been purchased, the bridge reconstructed, two apartments erected, Terrace Hotel repaired, the auditorium enclosed and resealed, and four streets paved.
3. The Administration Building was erected.
4. A new boat, *Cherokee II*, was built.
5. The jurisdictional conference increased the appropriation for the Assembly to \$27,500.

### 1953

1. Dr. James W. Fowler, Jr., was elected superintendent.
2. The Children's Building was started.

### 1954

1. The World Methodist Building was started.
2. The Children's Building was completed.
3. A third apartment was completed.
4. The swimming pool was constructed.

### 1955

1. The World Methodist Building was completed.
2. Shackford Hall was completed inside.
3. The Paul B. Kern Youth Center was started.

### 1956

1. The Ninth World Methodist Conference met at Lake Junaluska.
2. The Southeastern Jurisdictional Conference met at the Assembly.
3. The Kern Youth Center was completed.
4. An addition to Lambuth Inn was completed.
5. The Trustees reported that the Greater Junaluska Campaign had received \$536,194.68 in pledges and \$481,637.58 in cash.
6. The Assembly appropriation was raised to \$62,500.
7. The Board was authorized to seek funds for a new cafeteria and lodges.

### 1957

Mountain View Lodge was built, and the Assembly built three homes for sale.

### 1958

1. The Edwin L. Jones Cafeteria was completed.
2. Sunnyside Lodge was built.



## 1960

1. The Southeastern Jurisdictional Conference met at Lake Junaluska.
2. The Board reported that the Costen J. Harrell Center had been built and enlarged parking area provided.
3. The Bishop John Branscomb Craft Center was erected.
4. An addition to the World Methodist Building was completed, providing three additional offices, a reading room, and large storage spaces.
5. The appropriation for the Assembly was increased to \$75,000.

## 1962

1. A fireproof projection booth and new motion picture machines were installed in the auditorium.
2. "Miss America" appeared at the coronation of the Queen of Junaluska.

## 1963

The Golden Jubilee of the Assembly was observed.

## Assembly Superintendents

1911-1919	James Cannon, Jr.	1933-1938	James Atkins (Receiver)
1919-1924	W. H. Stockham	1938-1944	William A. Lambeth
1924-1926	J. Dale Stentz	1944-1950	F. S. Love
1926-1927	Hugh Sloan (six months)	1950-1953	H. G. Allen
1927-1932	Ralph E. Nollner	1953-	James W. Fowler, Jr.
1932	Jerry Liner (Temporary Receiver)		

## Chairmen of the Board of Trustees

1910	Bishop James Atkins	1929	E. A. Cole
1923	John R. Pepper	1930	W. P. Few
1924	E. A. Cole	1944	Bishop Clare Purcell
1928	John R. Pepper	1948	Edwin L. Jones

## Presidents of Woman's Club

1917-18	Mrs. Frank Siler	1942-43	Mrs. C. C. Norton
1919-24	Mrs. Olive Stubbs	1944-45	Mrs. Elmer T. Clark
1925-26	Mrs. F. M. Jackson	1946-47	Mrs. C. A. Rauschenberg
1927-28	Mrs. J. A. Bullock	1948-49	Mrs. R. M. Hawkins
1929-30	Mrs. S. A. Hearn	1950-51	Mrs. J. Roy Jones
1931-32	Mrs. Walter Patten	1952-53	Miss E. Jane McDonald
1933-34	Mrs. W. F. Quillian	1954	Mrs. Carl Mundy, Sr.
1935-36	Mrs. J. B. Ivey	1955-56-57	Mrs. Leland Moore
1937-38	Mrs. F. S. Love	1958-59	Mrs. H. D. Hart
1940-41	Mrs. E. O. Harbin	1960-62	Mrs. L. C. Larkin

# Queens of Junaluska

(Married names, when known, are in parentheses)

1922	Mabel Wescott	1943	Jane Loyal
1923	Frances Lupo	1944	Lucy Stubbs
1924	Mary Peace	1945	Kit Crum (Irvin)
1925	Josephine Coman (Cook)	1946	Virginia Rippy (Wilson)
1926	Ella Ivey (Litaker)	1947	Polly Dyer (McRae)
1927	Aurelia Adams (Dukes)	1948	Peggy Gibson
1928	Kitty Stubbs (Davis)	1949	Mary Holler
1929	Effie Winslow (Taylor)	1950	Frances Cobb (Hart)
1930	Mary O. Holler (Rice)	1951	Barbara Russell (Hardin)
1931	Christine Quillian (Searcy)	1952	Betty Anne Robinson
1932	None	1953	Joyce Carter (Patton)
1933	Maria Aldridge	1954	Betsy Huggin
1934	None	1955	Sylvia Camlin (Smith)
1935	Frances Bivens	1956	Deanne Head (Beauchamp)
1936	None	1957	Kitty Van Geuns (Mann) & Frances Wannamaker
1937	Daisy Holler (Wilson)	1958	Janet Jordan
1938	Frances Crum	1959	Mary Harriet Wiggins
1939	Lucille Medford (Phillips)	1960	Betsy Searcy
1940	Virginia Spence	1961	Nanci Weldon
1941	Caroline Ashley	1962	Martha Russell
1942	Louise Holcomb (Cade)		

















# ASBURY TRAIL AWARD





# AN HISTORIC TRAIL OF THE BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

The Asbury Trail Award is an Historic Trail Award available to Scouts under a cooperative program involving the Boy Scouts of America and the Commission on Archives and History of the United Methodist Church. It is *not* a denominational program, but it is prepared so that today's youth, both boys and girls, may follow in the footsteps of an early circuit rider, the Rev. Mr. Francis Asbury, who crossed the Appalachian Mountains on the old Cataloochee Trail from Tennessee to the present location of U.S. 276, about six miles northwest of Lake Junaluska, N.C. In the process of this hike, it is hoped that the hiker will appreciate the challenges and sacrifices endured by all early frontier persons.

The official hike will cover approximately twenty-seven miles from the Mt. Sterling community near the Tennessee border, through Mt. Sterling Gap and Cove Creek Gap, N.C., ending at Cove Creek at the intersection of old Hwy. 284 and U.S. 276. The mountain scenery will be unmatched, but the Trail at some points will prove quite rugged and should not be undertaken without physical preparedness.

Francis Asbury was the first elected bishop of Methodism in the United States. He virtually created the Methodist Episcopal Church, from which has sprung The United Methodist, Christian Methodist Episcopal, African Methodist Episcopal, African Methodist



Episcopal (Zion), Wesleyan, Free Methodist, Nazarene, Disciples of Christ, and any other denominations that trace its original history from the American Wesleyan tradition of the Christmas Conference of 1784.

Annually, Asbury rode his circuits from New England to Charleston, S.C. and from the Atlantic Ocean to the areas beyond the Appalachian Mountains. In forty-five years, he covered 275,000 miles over the pioneer trails of this country, averaging one sermon each day or more than 16,000 during his lifetime. More than sixty times he crossed the Appalachians, although only once did he follow the Cataloochee Trail.

In his diary for Thursday, November 29, 1810, he tells briefly of this trip . . . "We were in doubt whether we should take the old or the new route: we took



Mahon's road<sup>1</sup> and got along pretty well, thirty miles, to the gate<sup>2</sup>; the woman was sick, but the girls of the house were attentive and polite at Mr. Mahon's Friday, our troubles began at the foaming, roaring stream, which hid the rocks. At Catahouche<sup>3</sup>, I walked over the log, but the mountain . . . height after height, and five

miles over! After crossing other streams, and losing ourselves in the woods, we came in, about nine o'clock at night, to Vater Shuck<sup>4</sup>."

(1) Mahon's Road was from Pigeon Forge on Highway 71 to the head of Cosby Creek, Cocke Co., Tenn., where it intercepted present Hwy. 32 from Newport to the present Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

(2) The Mahon home was at a toll gate near Cosby, Tenn.

(3) This stream was Cataloochee Creek, which has had various spellings.

(4) Vater Shuck was "Father" Jacob Shook, son of a Dutch immigrant and a Revolutionary War soldier, who settled on the Pigeon River at the present town of Clyde, N.C. in 1786.



The Asbury Trail Award is offered to those persons who will hike the Trail from Mt. Sterling, N.C. to U.S. 276 via Mt. Sterling Gap and Cove Creek Gap, a distance of approximately 27 miles. It is recommended that hikers proceed from the Mt. Sterling Community, southward, and plan to camp at the Cataloochee Campground near the ranger's station, identified on the Trail Map. The camp area is a distance of 2.2 miles from the Trail, but there are no other areas nearby where camping is permitted. The Trail is emblazoned by identification markers along its route. Including the 4.4 miles to and from the campgrounds, the total distance will be about 27 miles.

Any troop interested in further information may order a Unit Packet of materials at a cost of \$5.00 from the Southeastern Jurisdiction Commission on Archives and History of The United Methodist Church, Box 1165, Lake Junaluska, NC 28745.

**WRITE: ASBURY TRAIL AWARD**

**MRS. FRANCES HART  
PO BOX 65  
LAKE JUNALUSKA, NC 28745**



The Packet will provide the following:

- Instruction Sheet
- Application Form
- Local B.S.A. Tour Permit
- Trail Outline Map
- Lake Junaluska Assembly Info Sheet
- Francis Asbury (eighty-six page book)
- Francis Asbury (nineteen page brochure)

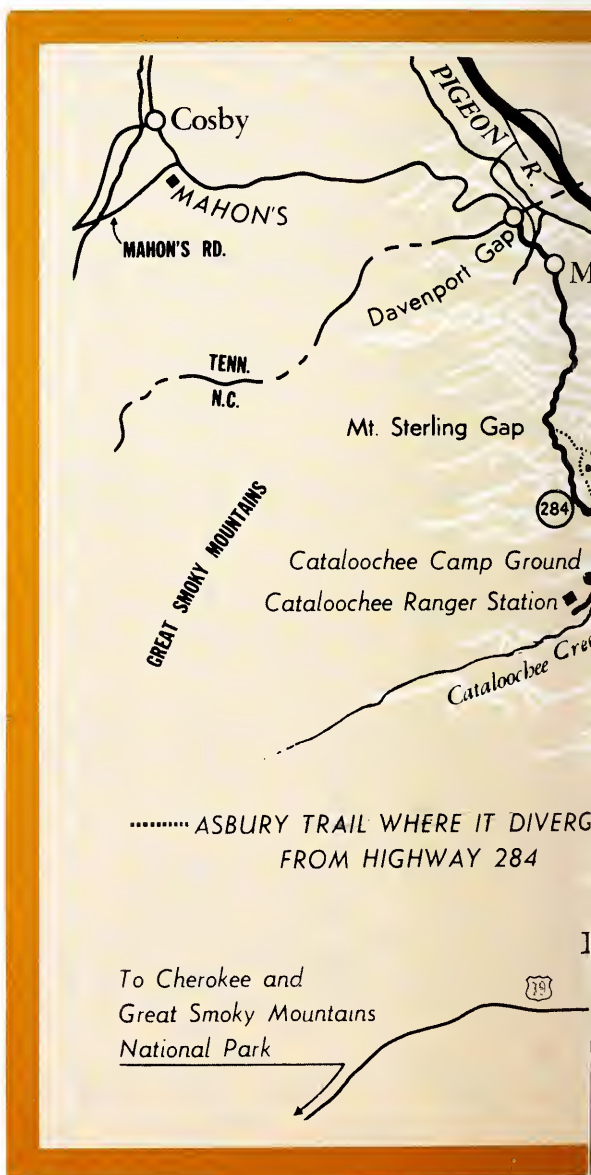
The latter two items are recommended reading material for each person scheduled to take the hike. Allow a minimum of three to four weeks in which to place the application form with the Commission prior to the proposed dates of hiking the trail.

An embroidered Asbury Trail Patch, the Asbury Trail Award Certificate, and a medal with ribbon for wearing on the Scout uniform may be purchased at a nominal cost after the hike's completion. Further description of these will be found in the Unit Packet.

# THE ASBU

The Asbury Trail is a rugged twenty-seven mile trip over mountain trails and routes. Some portions will follow old road surfaces, but much of it will be difficult mountain terrain. Persons should be prepared with hiking equipment; high shoes, raincoat, camping gear, canteen, food, sleeping gear and clothing for cold night wear, and additional equipment as needed. Water is available at several points along the Trail for refilling canteens. The nights are cool even in mid-summer, so warm equipment will be essential.

It will take the best part of two days to hike the



# Y TRAIL

trail. We suggest that a unit arrive the day before starting the hike so that a good night's rest may be enjoyed. The Packet will contain information on how to make camping or other arrangements at the Assembly Grounds. Following the hike, a unit may wish to rest for the night before returning home. In order to assist units with inexpensive lodging arrangements, and sanitary facilities, the Lake Junaluska Assembly has a camping area available upon reservation. Further information for this will be found in the Unit Packet listed elsewhere in this bulletin.







A  
COOPERATIVE EFFORT  
OF  
THE BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA  
AREA III, SOUTHEAST REGION  
AND  
THE COMMISSION ON ARCHIVES  
AND  
HISTORY OF THE UNITED  
METHODIST CHURCH

SEJ COMMISSION ON ARCHIVES & HISTORY  
THE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH  
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